(a) combining the immune globulin and at least one non-ionic surface active agent into an immune globulin preparation wherein the concentration of the immune globulin is about 2 weight percent to about 10 weight percent of the preparation and wherein said one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is in a concentration sufficient to increase the serum half-life of the immune globulin; and

(b) parenterally administering the immune globulin preparation to an animal in need of the immune globulin.

24. (Amended) A method according to claim 23 wherein the immune globulin is anti-D immune globulin.

25. (Amended) A method according to claim 24 wherein the anti-D immune globulin has an IgG purity of greater than about 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than about 94%.

26. (Amended) A method according to claim 25 wherein the immune globulin preparation is an aqueous formulation.

29. (Amended) A method according to claim 28 wherein the immune globulin preparation is an aqueous formulation.

38. (Amended) A method according to claim 23 wherein the immune globulin preparation comprises:

about 3-8% human anti-D immune globulin with an IgG purity of greater than 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than 94%;

sodium chloride at about 0.25% (w/v);

polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate at about 0.01% to about 0.5% (w/v); and

L-glycine at about 0.1M.

Please delete claims 30 and 40-56.

Please add new claims 57-73 as follows:

57. (New) A method of increasing the serum half-life of a polyclonal immune globulin comprising:

(a) combining the polyclonal immune globulin and at least one non-ionic surface active agent into an immune globulin preparation, wherein said one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is in a concentration sufficient to increase the serum half-life of the polyclonal immune globulin; and

(b) parenterally administering the immune globulin preparation to an animal in need of the immune globulin.

58. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein the immune globulin is anti-D immune globulin.

59. (New) A method according to claim 58 wherein the anti-D immune globulin has an IgG purity of greater than about 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than about 94%.

60. (New) A method according to claim 59 wherein the immune globulin preparation is an aqueous formulation.

61. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein the immune globulin is anti-c immune globulin.

62. (New) A method according to claim 61 wherein the anti-c immune globulin has an IgG purity of greater than about 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than about 94%.

63. (New) A method according to claim 62 wherein the immune globulin preparation is an aqueous formulation.

64. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein the concentration of the immune globulin is about 2 weight percent to about 10 weight percent.

65. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein the one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) a sorbitan ester of a fatty acid.

66. (New) A method according to claim 65 wherein the non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) selected from the group consisting of sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan tristearate, sorbitan monooleate, and sorbitan trioleate.

67. (New) A method according to claim 65 wherein the one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) a polyoxyethylene sorbitan ester of a fatty acid.

68. (New) A method according to claim 67 wherein the non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene (5) sorbitan monooleate, and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate.

69. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein two or more non-ionic surface active agents are selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate; polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene (5) sorbitan monooleate, and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan tristearate, sorbitan monooleate, and sorbitan trioleate.

70. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein the concentration of the one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) about 0.01 weight percent to about 0.5 weight percent.

71. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein the immune globulin preparation is a lyophilized preparation.

72. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein the immune globulin preparation comprises:

about 3-8% human anti-Dimmune globulin with an IgG purity of greater than 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than 94%;

sodium chloride at about 0.25% (w/v);

polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate at about 0.01% to about 0.5% (w/v); and

L-glycine at about 0.1M.

73. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein the one or more non-ionic surface agents are selected from the group consisting of glyceryl monooleate; and a polyvinyl alcohol.